NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Monday, May 12, 1845.

The Electro Magnetic Telegraph-A Great

Revolution Approaching.

It is announced on authority that appears to be reliable, that arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between this city and Philadelphia, and that the wires will be extended from the latter city to Balti-more; thus making the chain complete between Washington and this metropolis. A line is also to be established between New York and Boston. The telegraphic intercourse between Baltimore and Washington has been conducted with a great deal of activity, and the revenue already considerably exceeds the expense of its operation. Merchants are availing themselves of this means of communication, and business orders have been thus transmitted from

The establishment of the electro-magnetic telegraph in this country may now be regarded as having been permanently begun. In France and England still greater progress has been made in the establishment of this wonderful agency. We have already seen numerous instances of its efficiency in aiding the ministers of justice in the apprehension of criminals; and in a variety of ways, its immense value as an instrument in the hands of government has been demonstrated. If this mode of transmitting intelligence fully succeeds and come into universal operation-as no doubt it will-an entire revolution in many of the present institutions and elements of society, will be effected.

In the first place, the present system of epistolary correspondence will be completely revolutionized. The mail establishment will be entirely broken up, as it must of necessity fall into comparative desue tude. Government must be impelled to take hold of it, and create a new mail establishment out of the invention. Then again, in regard to the newspaper press, it will experience to a degree, that must in a vast number of cases be fatal, the effects of the new mode of circulating intelligence. The telegraph may not affect magazine literature, nor those newspapers that have some peculiar characteristic. But the mere newspapers—the circulators of intelligence merely—must submit to destiny, and go out of existence. That journalism, however, which possesses intellect, mind and originality, will not suffer. Its sphere of action will be widened. It will, in fact, be more influential than ever. The public mind will be stimulated to greater activity by the rapid circulation of news. The swift communication of tidings of great events, will awake in the masses of the community still keener interest in public affairs. Thus the intellectual, philosophic and original journalist, will have a greater, a more excited, and more

thoughtful audience than ever.

The revolutions and changes which this instrumentality is destined to effect throughout society, cannot now be at all realized. Speculation itself, in the very wildness of its conjectures, may fall far short of the mighty results that are thus to be produced. One thing, however, is certain, this means of communication will have a prodigious, cohesive, and conservative influence on the republic. No better bond of union for a great confederacy of States could have been devised. Steam has been regarded, and very properly regarded, as a most powerful means of preserving the unity, and augmenting the strength of a great nation, by securing a rapid inter-communication between its different cities and communities. But the agency of steam is far inferior in this respect to the magnetic telegraph. It communicates with the rapidity of lightning from one point to another. The whole nation is impressed with the same idea at the same moment. One feeling and one impulse are thus created, and maintained from the centre of the

land to its uttermost extremities.

Professor Morse failed in this city to effect the arrangements now represented as completed in Washington. His agent here was Amos Kendall, and very probably the prejudice existing towards that individual in many quarters, may have operated against his success. It is asserted that the subscriptions to the stock have been almost all filled up. This is doubted by some. Many suppose that the statements have been put forth by way of flourish, in order to induce the next Congress to adopt the system. It is, however, very certain, that as soon as the telegraph gets into operation between New York and Washington, the Government will be obliged to adopt it. It is too powerful an instrument to be in the hands of individuals. It can never be successout the concurrence and approbation of the whole community. The people never consent to its possession by individuals. Such a monopoly, it is very obvious, would be dangerous in the extreme. In the hands of government-controlled by the people-and conducted on a large scale with energy and success, this agency will be productive of the most extraordinary effects on society, government, commerce, and the progress of civilization. But we cannot predict its results When we look at it, we almost feel as if we were gazing upon the mysterious garniture of the skiestrying to fathom infinite space, or groping our way into the fields of eternity.

MR. POLK AND HIS ORGAN.-We have been watch ing with a great degree of interest, the givings out of the organs of the administration since they have been tuned, during the last week or two, and we must confess that there is a good deal of vacillation in their tones. The three organs don't all speak alike, and even the first violin conducted by Signor Ritchie, seems to be very wavering on Oregon, on the tariff, and on a variety of other points. We rather fear, that Mr. Polk will have a great deal of trouble from the organs before a year is over. Now that they are supposed to be completely tuned, and to be capable of playing the principles of the party and the administration without mistake, we have no doubt that attempts will be made to get up little kitchen cabinets around each of these organs. The general opinion is, that no one need go to Washington in search of an office, unless he first visits Mr Ritchie, who now occupies the principal position in the newspaper department of the government.

Dr. Tyng.-This pious divine has been called to St. George's church, in this city, but he has not yet accepted the invitation. The truth is, he must not accept it. He is our candidate for the Bishopric of Pennsylvania, and we mean to bring forward his ese and claims in a few days, and to advocate his election by the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 20th of this month. We would very well like to have Dr. Tyng near us-Beekman street is the next street to us—and if he were here, we would take good care of him, and would endeavor to the best of our ability, to bring him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, for the Doctor is an old friend and fellow-laborer of ours in good temper and the bonds of the gospel; but we rather think he would fill the place of Bishop of Pennsylvania much better than either of the candidates .-Besides, we owe a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Tyng for his many kind notices of us-his affection ate, pious, charitable, christian references to u during the last ten or twelve years. The religion of Jesus Christ, as we have learned it, teaches us to utter good for evil-to be kind to them that despitefully use us, and we intend to practice this sublime and holy maxim. We mean to show Dr. Tyng, that a person out of the pulpit may after all be a better Christian than even he who ministers at the altar, and takes great airs upon himself, thanking God that he is better than the poor publican, and calling aloud-"stand off, for I am holier than thou!"

PRACTICAL SENSE.-Crossing the Hudson to Hoboken, and there, amid its cool and fragrant shades philosophising and meditating , whilst you smoke a mild Havana

THE CROPS .- The crops in all parts of the countr begin to hold out a better promise than for several weeks past.

Of late, a number of correspondents have been putting this inquiry to us—"Where's old Major Noah now a days ?"—"What's become of that amiable old weathercock politician?" "Is he still alive, or gone into the old clo' trade ?" In order to be able to answer these enquiries, we directed, the other day, several of our reporters to make an investigation into al the old clo' shops of New York, in the range of Chatham street—hoping that some information might be found, in that quarter, of the whereabouts of this Hebrew curiosity-this amiable broken-down consul-this kind broken-down politician-this viruous broken-down editor-broken down Judge &c.

After a diligent search and at an enormous expense our corps of reporters ascertained that the Majo had actually sunk into the editor and proprietor of a low, vulgar, dirty, obscure weekly paper, issued somewhere near the Five Points, or Chatham row that he was driving away at his old trade of slande and politics-that he still showed symptoms of the blood of Judas Iscariot and Barabbas mixed in a small way—that he had nearly reached the end of his career, and that his last hold was only a feeble grasp upon the old breeches (cost of mending the hole only 624 cents,) of Secretary Marcy, now by accident in Mr. Polk's cabinet—and that he was looking out either for a pork contract—a consulship at Ichaboe—or, at a'l events, a lot of old clothes worth thirty pieces of silver, to gratify his taste for spoils in his old age.

In order, however, that our inquiring readers may e fully informed from the amiable old Major himself, of his position and prospects, we have made the following extract from a copy of his last Sunday paper, which, like a true Jew descended from the race of Barabbas, he publishes weekly on the Christian Sab-bath. The initials and some of the names are only altered so as to shew precisely his present occupation-his existing calibre of mind-and his real position as the Napoleon of the press rusticating on St. Helena. Alas! poor old Jew!

CURTAIN LECTURES IN THE GREAT HEBREW AND ANTI-PORK-STEAK BLACK MAIL FAMILY, A LA MRS. CAUDLE.

Mrs. N. is a little jealous—Will manage the paper hereafter CURTAIN LECTURES IN THE GREAT HEBREW AND ANTI-PORK-STEAK BLACK MAIL FAMILY, A LA MISS. CAUDLE.

Mrs. N. is a little jealous—Will manage the paper hercefter heres?

"So, Major N., here have I been two hours in bed waiting for you; dying with sleep, yet anxious to have a little chat on the week's business. O, you have been at the office have you! Writing a letter from Washington, manufacturing public opinion as usual, getting up a war fever, have you—trying to get a consulship, a contract, or a pair of old breeches with a hole from Marcy? I don't believe a wordo it, Mr. N.—you have been to see that fat apple woman, Mr. N., who used to sell you pippins before I married you. O, I'm jealous, am 1? A pretty taste she has to be aure—heaven bless her taste—and yours too, Mr. N. Why you both are so fat and greasy—so like two large live porkers; a pair of beauties to be sure, Major N.; and while I am compelled to be all alone here in this horrid place, not daring to speak to any of the charming fellows in the town, you are indusing in a plate of chowder and Indian dumplings with Mrs. Polly O'Shognessy, are you?—for shame, for shame, Major N., you, who pass for a steady man, an X-Consul, X-Judge, and the father of a family, too—who cheats the world into the belief that, with all your other admitted sins, you are at least a virtuous, doating husband. Come, come, Major N., stand off; no coaxing, and above all ne kissing; you smell teribly of pork. Wont let you come to bed Well, if you behave yourself and promise faithfully hereafter to keep clear of that haughty woman. Major N., Major N., you'll break my heart; I, a young accomplished Jewish girl, the very pink of fashion from rug fair in London; the elegant and graceful, the envy of the old clo'dsh aristocracy in New York, and the delight of the men, after having sacrificed myself to fat and paralysis, to bad character and worse principles, shunned by all my friends, now find myself the abandoned, cast off, ill-treated, scorned and neglected wife. O, don't stand there twid an airing in the Third Avenue. Now, don't look so glum, Major N., I know how awkward and unpleasant it is for you to ride on horseback, and how much you resemble Sancho Pana—or fat Isaac of York; but, I must have some one to ride with me, and since my friend Fantoni Suttoni has gone to Italy, I have been actually at a loss for an equestrian companion. Then, duckee, it's almost time to wind up our partnership with the old clo'man. I'm afraid that has been a poor speculation. But let's change the subject, and, now I thinko ni (Major N. I signed off for you, but you had sold yourself, Major N. I signed off for you, but you had no right, Major N. I signed off for you, but you had no right, Major N. I signed off for you, but you had no right, Major N., to hold private interviews with his Satanic majesty without my being present. I want to know, sir, how many new black mail avenues he has pointed out to you—and besides, Major N., I learn that you have been confessing all your sins to him, making a clean breast of it; how can you be such a fobl, Major N., the moment the Devil knows all of your past life you will no longer be of service to him, and then look out for the poker, the red hot griditions, the imps, the flashing torches—don't tremble so, duckee—I did not intend to alarm you, Major N.; there—smell my bottle of Peau de rie, it will revive you. Let's to business again, dearee. What have you picked up at the fashionable stores the last week? You are always lounging over town. I'll find the list in your breeches pocket, will I. Here it is, sure enough, do sit up, will you, and hold the tapor while I read it. "Fourteen yards of black watered silk; a piece of Balzorine; six worked handkerrchiefs; a Charlotte Corday cap, trimmed with lace; six pair of white kid gloves"—only six pair, Major ? how mean, my didit'you ask for a dozen; never puff any store under a dozen pair of gloves, Major N. "An easy chair, four penking of the paper. Come, don't snore or pretend to doze when you prote, so the summer of the paper, whil

Next week we shall, probably, have another of the Major's curtain lectures-copied from his Sunday paper-illustrated with engravings.

ANOTHER SYMPTOM OF CHANGE -- Every now and then we see paragraphs in the Southern papers, giv-ing an account of the establishment of a factory in that region of anti-tariff opinions. It seems that factories have been erected in South Carolina-Augusta-and the last accounts represent one in Wayne, Alabama. In a quarter of a century hence, the South may fairly rival New England in that line of business. Why not? They have the material in the South at their very doors, and there is nothing to prevent them from surpassing the world in cheapness of cotton manufactures, if they choose to lend their mind to such a purpose. By this process antitariff philosphers will be converted to tariff ones.-Boston was so changed.

FROST.-There was another white frost in Massa chusetts on Friday night.

THE "NATIVE" CORPORATION-THE NEW COM-MON COUNCIL.—During the last two or three weeks, the out-going Corporation have held several extra meetings, at which reports and resolutions have been adopted, making over large sums of money, to be taken out of the city treasury, for the benefit of some of their partisans—ostensibly, for some servi-ces under the Corporation, but really for some jobs. This system of party legislation has been carried on to such an extent—particularly during the last week
—as to call forth much indignant commentary. Large sums of money have been thus recklessly squandered; and in order to replenish the city treasury, before they go out of office, the Natives will have to sell off by public auction, the tin pans which they placed around the Park Fountain on the 4th July last-the apple-stands which they seized from the poor apple-women—the brooms with which the streets have not been swept for the last six onths-the old lumber, and the crumbs, and empty baskets of champaigne, which they have left after their last fête at Randall's Island. The Natives came into office making a great flourish about temperance reform; but they have shown themselves by their recent feasting and cham-paigne parties, that they can "preach far better than they can practice." At all events, their reign has come to a close, and we should not be surprised before they finish their career, that their last act will be to restore to the low groggeries the privilege of selling their drugged liquors on a Sun-day. They meet again to-day for the last time, when their power of further squandering away the public funds will have ceased forever, and so we shall take final leave of them.

But to their successors. The new Corporation will come into office to-morrow. They have held no less than twenty caucuses since the first of May, and have been engaged in distributing and quarrel-ling about the spoils; they are also developing plans of reform, just in the same manner as their friends have done in former years. We have no great hopes in the new Corporation, judging from the acts of their predecessors, who held office in former years; but we shall give them every fair trial. We hope they may do something in the shape of reforming the numerous abuses that have so long existed in every department in this city, as we never wanted a good Corporation more than at present; when the streets-the police-the night watch-and so many public abuses all demand a radical change—a thorough and searching reform. A finer field never existed for the exercise of sound, practical reform, than that which lies open for the new Corporation, now on their entry into office. Let the disgusting squabbling for office and spoils, that has hitherto disgraced all for-mer Corporations, be laid aside; and some resolute effort be made, at the outset, to give the people of this extensive and rapidly improving city, the benefit once having obtained the confidence of the people, their future claims will operate beneficially to their nterests as a party. But, as we before observed, ve have not much confidence in the new Corporaion, judging from their former predecessors, and their proposed acts. We shall, however, give them a fair trial; and whether or not they will continue the old game of deception upon the people, a few weeks will

enable us to determine.

The state of Broadway—the opening of the street n continuation from Canal street to the Bowery-the police—the many, many abuses that everywhere stare us in the face, all demand a prompt and speedy mprovement and reform; and, in relation to their professed desire to carry out those various mea-sures which have been suggested, from time to time, on the subject of reform-they will, forthwith, have an opportunity to prove their sincerity. Nous ver-

THE SICILIAN FRIGATE.—This fine looking vesse is now in complete order, and has been open to visi-ters from shore for several days past. She sits on the bosom of the water opposite the Battery, and really looks as pretty and graceful a craft as any one could desire to see. Every one was surprised when the announcement was first made of the arrival of a frigate belonging to the Neapolitan monarch—no one ever thinking of seeing such a flag here. But it appears that the King of the Two Sicilies has quite respectable fleet, comprising half-a-dozen large war vessels, besides fifteen or twenty steamers, which are employed in the transportation of the government mails between the different ports in the Mediterranean, but which can be called into action very speedily.

rate have been quite astonished at the size, eauty, and business activity of New York. They reatly admire our magnificent bay, so like their wn beautiful bay of Naples. A number of the offiers are on their way to the Falls of Niagara, to ave a peep at that great American wonder before hey return to Europe. They are a very fine gentle manly set of men, and the mariners are tough felows, neat and clean. The vessel is well kept and in beautiful order. We understand that the frigate will visit Boston immediately on leaving New York, and then return to the Mediterranean.

THEATRICALS.—Castle Garden opens to-night with "Semiramide." The greatest curiosity has been excited throughout the city, to see this magnificent theatre; and we have no doubt that there will be a great house. The ladies are full of anticipations of the delightful promenade, with the cooling breezes from the bay, and the moonlight glancing on the water, and glimmering through the fine old trees on the Battery; and, then, the musical entertainment is of such a rare excellence, that there cannot fail to be amoverflowing audience. The proprietors have obtained the privilege of entrance for carriages within the gates of the public grounds at the Battery; and so, in case of a shower, visiters can be set down

at the very entrance of the theatre.

The "Bohemian Girl," is to be played at the Park during the present week. The popularity of this

opera is truly remarkable. Dinneford has cast Palmo, in the trial before the

Superior Court, as to the right of possession of the theatre. What's to be done now? Dumbolton has possession, and will, probably, keep it. The plot hickens.

Tryon is reaping a great harvest in his new Bowery Theatre. He has augmented the strength of his talented company; and the perfor-mances are really of a high order. The establishment is admirably conducted-well lighted-well ventilated, and perfect order prevails. As a cheap summer theatre it stands unrivalled. To-night the celebrated Yankee Comedian, Silsbee, makes his first appearance as Lot Sap Sago, together with the talented young actor, Mr. Olark, and Mr. B. Wiliams of the old Bowery. Let them be well pa-

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-Where is Niblo in these days' What is he doing? When does he open his gar-den? No doubt he is busy about something. He can't be idle. According to the latest accounts by the electric telegraph, he was hard at work on beautiful little spot on the banks of the East River, towards Harlem, fixing up a nice flower garden, where he intends to raise boquets and all the flowers of the forest, in order to spread perfume over his garden in the city, up town. Doubtless he will be out with something novel.

Palmo's Opera House.—The Ethiopian Serena-ders are making rapid progress at the above theatre. We took a peep in on Saturday night and found it rather a difficult matter to get a seat, which proves that though Dumbleton found it a hard task to get possession of the house, he has not found it difficult to fill it from the "pit to the gods."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, May 10.—New York—William C. Neilson, Trustee of Seaman's Fund and Retreat, vice Henry Holdredge, resigned. State—Jared Wilson, Inspector of State Prison at An burn; in place of Thomas Y How, jr., rejected by the Se--The Boston Times of the 10th instant, states that shout 50,000 cigars were seized yesterday by one of the Custom House officers of that district, for violation of the revenue laws.

PROGRESS OF FANATICISM IN THE WEST.—The WEST is the great field for fanaticism. New religions, new sects, new systems of philosophy and society, are constantly springing up there, and one extravagance rapidly succeeds another. Some of these new religions are partly sublime, partly vulgar, partly blasphemous, and partly ridiculous. Nauvoo still continues to be the head quarters of fanaticism in that region of the west. The community there, however, appears to have reached the lowest point of demoralization. The "saints" have now taken to cutting one another's throats, and are quarreling like dogs. When any individual has rendered himself obnoxious, he is forcibly driven from the city by gangs called "whistlers and whittlers," who surround his house, and serenade him with tin whistles. One of these disgraceful scenes is thus des cribed:

tles. One of these disgraceful scenes is thus described:

Mr. Green having some business that called him to Nauvo, was engaged transacting the same in the house of Edson Whipple, when a loud knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Whipple went to the door, and was there asked by a man if he could be allowed to whittle in the house; she replied that he could not, and that she considered the question an insult. He said he did not intend to insult her or her family; but wished to have the privilege of whittling for the especial benefit of Mr. Green. By this time a considerable crowd had collected around the door, such man armed with a large knife and stick, which they were diligently engaged in whittling, and at the same time whistling, yelling, &c. Mrs. Whipple shut the door, and returned into the room where Mr. Green was engaged writing. The mob crowded around the door and windows, making the most discordant and hideous noises. Mr. Whipple called in Co.l.Markham, and Mr. G. enquired what he had done that he should be treated in such an unusual manner? The gallant Colonel replied that he had done enough—the d—d dirty spostale son of a b——t. Here ensued a long and angry dispute, during which the crowd had followed the Colonel into the room, and took an active part in the threats and denunciations that were poured out upon Green. Green agreed to leave in fifteen minutes. Having hastily made the necessary preparation, he started to leave the city. followed by the mob, yelling, hallooing, whistling, to the great amusement of all the boys and dogs in town. In the neighborhood of the Temple (after a short consultation) they stopped him, and said they would allow him to stop until morning to finish his business, for they did not want him to go away and tell a d—d lie, by saying they would not let him finish his business, for they did not want him to go away and tell a d—d lie, by saying they would not let him finish his business, for they did not want him to go away and tell a d—d lie, by saying they would not let him finish

nile from the city.

It would also appear that the difficulties between the Mormons and anti-Mormons are breaking out afresh, and we should not at all be surprised to hear soon of some awful scenes of violence and blood .-The following extract exhibits the state of feeling at the "City of Joseph"-(Nauvoo)-and is, besides, illustrative of the social condition of these fanatics

lustrative of the social condition of these fanatics and impostors:—

WITHDRAWING FELLOWSHIF.—We learn from private sources, that a vote was taken at the Conference, whether the saints should withdraw from all intercourse with the gentiles, and it was carried in the affirmative, unanimously. The saints are therefore instructed that they must not work for or employ a gentile. The girls were particularly cautioned by Brigham Young not to hire out to gentiles, for, said he, "you are all wanted at home, I keep four in my family, and if you are hard run I can take six more. If I can't do any thing else with you, I can wrap you up in a Buffalo robe, and put you to bed." This is a fair specimen of the slang used by the Mormon orators. formon orstors.

In Pittsburgh, the rival sect of Mormons, under the

leadership of Sidney Rigdon, are waxing more and more fanatical every day, and bid fair to out-herod their former brethren at Nauvoo. Rigdon announces recently, that he has had several special revelations and it is indeed amusing to observe the pertfect coolness with which the fellow talks of his intercourse with heaven. The following is the account of the new revelation, as given in the paper publish-

ed by the sect at Pittsburgh:

"Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Austin Cowles; the first presidency and the high quorum entered and took their seats. President Rigdon arose and read hymn on page 104, "Arise, arise, with joy survey," which was sung by the conference.

After which, President Rigdon said, since the com After which, President Rigdon said, since the commencement of this conference, I have had one unceasing desire, deep and intense, that was, to have the matter forever put at rest, whether God would accept our work. The spirit whispered to me this morning, to set apart some brethren, and consecrate them to God, in a room in my house, which I did; (which was the reason I was not with you this morning,) and after the washing and anointing, and the Patriarchal soal, as the Lord had directed me, we kneeled, and in solemn prayer we asked God to accept the work we had done; during the time of prayer, there appeared over our heads, in the room, a ray of light, forming a hollow square, inside of which is hand, with their eyes I looking down upon us, this hand, with their eyes I looking down upon us, the countenances expressive of the deep interest they felt in what was then passing on the earth; there also appeared heavenly messengers on horseback, with crowns upon their heads, and plumes floating in the sir, dressed in glorious attire, until like Elisha, we cried in our hearts.

**We have more arrivals than necessity justifies. Yesterday, however, as may be seen from the following oxterday, however, as may be seen from the following oxterday, however, as may be seen from the following oxterday. However, as may be seen from the following oxterday, however, as may be seen from the following oxterday. However, as may be seen from the following oxterday. However, as may be seen from the following oxterday. However, as may of light, forming the time of prayer, there appeared over our heads, in the room, a ray of light, forming a hollow square, inside of which is into injuring by the early all and provided the proposal and anointing and the Patriarchal as a proposal and anointing, and the Patriarchal as a proposal and anointing, and the Patriarchal as a proposal as a proposal and anointing and the patriarchal as a proposal as a proposal and anointing and the patriarchal as a proposal as a proposal as a proposal as a proposal

angel in heaven, registering the acceptance of our work, and the decree of the Jraat God, that the kingdom is ours, and we shall pre vail; my anxieties, therefore, in relation to our work in organizing the kingdom, and the acceptance of that organizing the kingdom, and the acceptance of that organizing the kingdom, and the sacceptance of that organized, by our heavenly father, is now forever at rest

Elder Wm. E. McL. slim then arose, and bore testimony to the manifestation of the power of God in the heavenly vision; he then gave the substance of a revelation given this morning, relative to the opening ceremony of the consecration; after which he kneeled, and dedicated the conference by prayer. He then arose, and said, brethren I wish to say some things to you which will benefit you on the present occasion. He set forth in a clear manner, the principles which constitute the fullness of human happiness, giving much important instruction in relation to it.

to it.

President Rigdon then proceeded to ordain Hiram Falk
and Curtis Hodges to the office of High Priests. After
which several bottles of oil were presented, and consecrated to the Lord.

It seems that during the time that the awful fire was raging in Pittsburg, these fanatics were engaged in the mummeries of their worship; and Rigdon avow that to his mediation the city was indebted for the cessation of the fire :-

cessation of the fire:—

In the closing prayer, for the adjournment, President Rigdon presented before the Lord the deep distress and great calamity which was then befalling the inhabitants of the city; presenting before the heavens the widow and the fatherless, and the sufferings and deep afflictions that were overwhelming our city-praying God to stay the violence of fire, that our whole city be not laid in ruins—in which prayer the Conference joined with all the fedings of their soul. During this prayer, an escort of heavenly messengers that had hovered around us during the time of this Conference, were seen leaving the room, the course of the wind was instantly changed, and the violence of the fames was stayed "and our city saved from an entire overthrow."

It is really humiliating to read these records of human follyand impiety. Rigdon, however, seems to have keen look-out for "the main chance." He procured the passage of a resolution ordaining, that for each "blessing" he should receive the sum of fifty cents-These imposters generally manage to make their fa naticism "productive."

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.-This body adourned on Saturday at half past twelve. The act of amnesty was referred to a committee, consisting of the Lieut .- Governor, Weyden, of North Providence and Smith, of Warren, by a vote of 18 to 14. In the House, a resolution to appoint a committee, to prepare a bill to provide for the liberation of Dorr, was aid on the table by a vote of 39 to 28. An act was passed, liberating Bosworth and Heath, on the condition of their taking the oath of allegiance. They are now confined in the Bristol jail.

FIRES ALL THE RAPE.—ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSES. BARKER AND TOWLE, CATHERINE STREET NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.-Seldom have we been called upon to record greater destruction of property in the space of one hour than in the present instance. About half past five o'clock yesterday instance. About half past five o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of Messra. Barker and Towle, Catherine street, but as usual in these cases, the origin of it is involved in mistery. As soon as the City Hall bell sent forth its thundering "voice," numerous fire engines rolled down to the scene of devastation, and poured in their ammunition on the devouring enemy, but, we are sorry to say, for some time without effect; and before the flames could be abated, the front and part of the rear of the establishment, together with its contents, was one heap of ruins. There are many conflicting accounts alloat as to how the fire took place, but we do not wish to give them on the evidence we received. The damage is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars. We cannot vouch as to the premises being secured by insurance.

63-The principal, teachers, and pupils, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, have accepted an invitation to visit the menageric of Messrs. Ogden, Weeks & Co., corner Eighth street and Bowery, this morning, at 10 o'clock. The wonders of nature there displayed, must prove a curiosity to them.

BERNACLE.-What remarkable times these are-how gratifying to every lover of true sport. The week ust passed has seen a contest among many com-petitors for the sweepstakes of salvation, and the one we commence to-day opens with a prospect of a match, which, although of a more carnal character, will have its votaries and its devotees, in as great profusion. The past week has seen the pious nultitude in eager contest for the prize of their high calling, and the present opens with a prospect, which, although less enchanting—being less distant—is yet more substantial, being for the sum o \$20,000, to be decided on the L. I. Course to-morrow

Who will, after witnessing the animation and acivity of these two first weeks of May, 1845, doubt of the progress of our race? Who will say that either men or horses are stationary? Who will doubt that, since the word from the starting post will set in emulous and electric motion, sixty thousand worthy citizens; the word of truth as it has been scattered abroad in this fortunate city, will produce a veritable hurricane of holiness for the next twelve months.

Solomon said there was a time for everything. If Solomon said there was a time for everything. If so, from the Tabernacle to the Turf, is not by any means an extraordinary climax descendens; nor is there much incompatibility between a programme of the proceedings of the Holy Alliance, and the systematic amusement of the Jockey Club's race bill. Nothing can show the beautifully elastic state of society, more than the graceful transition of its members, from serious and sage councils for the amelioration of man, to institutions for improving the breed of horses. Whatever the hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. Let no man who has made a pious contribution, stop at a bet on Fashion or Peytona; the contest between the North and the South will be far more decisive than that which has so long agitated the East and the West. In the latter, those knowing gentlemen, called Jesuits and parsons, have kept the world rather dark as to what it would come to, but jockeys are more plain dealing; when they start, they go on; they know nothing of the end sanctifying the means; they neither cross nor jostle each other, nor do they stop to make observations, and time their course according to circumstances. No such thing; they start to come in as soon as they can, and when they do, each bettor handles the cash, or forks out, as the case may be.

The fact is, the clergy are not going to have all the credit to themselves in their efforts to turn this wicked world right side out, which characterise this age. We have seen their reverned ranks on the platform in solemm array; we have seen their sanctuaries crowded with meek audiences; we have seen the hotels of this city crammed with the faithful, awaiting the movement of the waters; and we have been edified with the zeal of the listening crowds, when the reverend spokesman told of the increase of the kingdom on the borders of the Euphrates, or the confines of Guinea. All this is worthy of remark, and if the generation be not too faithless and unbelieving, it will pass as a proper return for donations of dollars. But the observa so, from the Tabernacle to the Turf, is not by any means an extraordinary climax descendens; nor is

FRANKLIN-Mesers. Harper, Philad; S. Raymond, Cle-and; Butler and Brewer, Marshall, Mich; E. C. Pritcha Conn; H. S. Worms, Philad; F. Gilhart, Dayton, Ohio,

Rogers, Philad.

Sr. Groorge's—Signor Persico, Washington, D. C.; C. F. Ruize, Spain; Rev. E. Lyle and family, Alexandria, D. C., and 10 others.

Howard's—Messus Powell, Fox, Broisseau, Montano, Thayer, Williams, Albany; Col. J. Batterfield, Utica; A. S. Chew, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Sherman, Homer; Hon. E. B. Hubly, Penn; Col. W. J. Lispeau, Penn; F. R. Lyles, do; Col. N. P. Dunham, Ala., and 30 others.

do; Col. N. P. Dunham, Ala., and 30 others.

WAVERLY—James F. DeWolfe, Messrs. Pilney, McCartney and Richmond, Prov.; H. J. Eaton, Worcester; H. C. Mathewson, Sheddor and Davis, Prov.; Bordon and Wheeler, Boston.

An erroneous impression prevails that, in the present rush of travellers to witness the sporting proceedings of the week, the hotels are already too crowded to admit of further accommodation. The fact is otherwise—arrangements have been made at all the Hotels, by which not only individuals but families can obtain all the necessary comforts for which our hotels are justly distinguished.

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Onondaga Oyer and Terminer.—The April Oyer and Terminer for this county, Judge Whiting presiding,) adjourned last Friday, one of the trials was the annexed:—The indictment charged James Matthews and Marcus Snow.—The indictment charged James Matthews and Marcus Snow.—The indictment charged James Matthews and Snow were in juil; Fisher out on bail, and Jordan has not yet been arrested, having abscouled when the others were arrested. Fisher appeared and plead guilty, but while the clerk was entering an order for him to find new bail or to be committed, having abscouled when the others were arrested. Fisher appeared and plead guilty, but while the clerk was entering an order for him to find new bail or to be committed, he secretly, and with the aid, doubtless of some of his friends, got out of the Court and took leg bail. He was afterwards called, but not answering, his recognizance was forfeited, and a 'suit immediately commenced against his surety. The trial of Mathews and Snow excited a good deal of interest. Miss Forbes was an orphan only fifteen years old, and had come in the cars from Utica, and stopped at Mr. Chase's Temperance House, seeking employment. She started out about 8 o'clock in the morning and wandering about the village of Syracuse all day, stopping at various places and enquiring for a situation; Snow and Jordan following her up till after 12 o'clock, impertinently offering to take her to Geddens in a wagon to a place where she could find employment, or to some other place—but she rejected their services and kopt on, exciting suspicion and repelling sympathy, by the very fact that she was accompanied and pursued by two such rowdies as Mathews and Jordan. In the afternoon, Snow and Jordan were joined by the other two defendants—and the four young men then kept her company, occasionally venturing to approach her and endeavoring to decoy her off into, the woods, or elsewhere, out o

ORIGINAL ETHIOPEAN SERENADERS, PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.—These distinguished gentlemen have made such arrangements for the present week as will give the numerous visitors and their families now in the city, an opportunity of witnessing their performances, under circumstances of peculiar attraction. And we know of no entertainments that present so many advantages as those at Talmo's—where order and regularity form the leatures of the occasion.

Common Council.—The native Common Council meet for the last time this day. They will meet at 11 o'clock in the morning, remain in session some hours, and take a recess till evoning, when they will re-assemble, and finish up all the business they can before their term of office expires by law, at 12 o'clock, midnight.

The new Board will be sworn in and organized to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and will immediately commence their duties as public executioners, by decapitating all native office-holders, and supplying the places of the dead, with their democratic constituents.

Police Office, May 11—Arrist for Arrist, — A man named Samuel Murray, about 40 years of age, who has for some time past been in the employ of Hughes, Ward & Co., merchants of No. 34 Fine street, was, to-day, arrested by Officers Stokely & Mount, charged with having set fire to the store occupied by the above named firm, on Tuesday last. The accused was temporarily committed.

Coroner's Office—Found Dara in the Street.—The Coroner held an inquest this morning upon the body of an unknown man, who was found dead in Vesey street last night about 12 o'clock. He was apparently about 45 years of age, and decently clad. A post mortem examination was made, from which it appeared that deceased died from disease of the heart, produced by intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

"The Bane and Antidote are both before me."

"The Bane and Antidote are both before me."

"Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap for sale at — Courdands street. Warranted genuine."

The above paragraph, which has been going the round of the papers, is a striking instance of what the demon Aca-ice will effect for "filthy lucre's sake Dr. Gourauto has time and again stated, and now reiterates, that not a single one of his valuable Toilet Compounds can be purchased any where in this city, excepting at his depat, 67 Walker street. If the public are deceived after this caution, they must take the consequences. As an additional security against counterfeits, Dr. Gr. has in preparation a magnificently embossed and costly wrapper for his Soap; and each cake will be pressed in a mould with the words. "Dr. F. Feliz Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap, New York," raised in relievo.

That Gourauto's Italian Medicated Soap is a most valuable compound, is proved by the numerous attempts at imitation.—The genuine article speedily removes Pustules, Blothes. Freekles, Tan, Sallowness, Sunburn, Redness, &c.; while its dilating properties prevent the formation of Wrinkles! and banishes them when present. In short, it will positively make the skin transcendantly white, clear and beautiful. Gourauto's Housauto's Poudres Subtiles are specially designed for the immediate and permanent eradication of superflows human Hair, without injury to the most delicate skin. Gourauto's Acoustic Drops are an invaluable remedy for Deafness, no matter of how long standing.

Remember! Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S celebrated prepara-

are an invatage remember to Desines, in matter how long standing.

Remember: Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S celebrated prepara-tions can only be had genuine at 61 Walker street, first store from Broadway; in Boston of A. S. Jordon, 2 Milk street; Phi-ladelphia, 74 Chesnut street; Carlton & Co., Lowell; Bliss Springfield; Myers, New Haven; Green, Worcester.

A Song. Air—She wore a Wrenth of Rosenson She wore a face of pimples
The night that first we met;
And though her chin was finely dimpled,
And her hair as black as jet.
Yet her complexion wanted clea mess,
And her eye that ray of hope,
That all can have who use a cuke
Of Jonea' Chemical Soap.

Of Jones' Chemical Boap.
And once again I met her—
No pimples now were there;
But her face was clear and beautiful,
And her neck was white and fair;
And standing by her side was one
She sought, and not is vain,
To use a cake of Jones' Soap
And ease her mind from pain.

And ease her mind from pain.

She used it; and her skin is now

As white as driven anow—
Her hands, her arms, her cheeks, her neck,
Are free from blemish now.
I saw her glorious, beautiful—
With such beauty none can cope,
But those who use a cake of Jones
Famous Chemical Boap.

Reader, try Jones Boap once. You will not be dissatisfied—it
effects are really singularly mollifying on the skin—to see how
it clears, softens and beautifies it, curing all eruptions and disd
gurement, such as pimples, freckles, salt rheum, tan, aunbur
morphew, &c. The genuine is sold at 3, 4, or 8 shillings a bottle
at 32 Chatham street; 32 Broadway; in Brooklyn, 139 Fultor
st; in Albany, 37 State at; Boston, 5 State at.

Improved Readings of the Posts.

Improved Readings of the Poets.

J. A. Shea—No. 18.

Was there ever yet by the ladies seen,
In the lapse of their sweetest dream,
A Soap as fair as GOURAUD'S I ween—
Whose brow is bound
Whose brow is bound
Whose Powers as weep hair when on upper lips seen,
As twigs are borne off by some woodland stream;
Oh: they love GOURAUD, as they love the Spring!
And from morn till night they throng.
And from morn till night they throng.
And stream;
As twigs are borne off by some woodland stream;
(Such charms he hath!)
Their woodrous lyres, and his praises sing
In glad successive song!
And this is fact. Many rich gems of poesy traced in the unimistakably delicate chirography of a lady, have been anonymously sent to Dr. GOURAUD, by such of his fair friends who were in extacties from the benefits they derived by a free use of his wooder-working Soap! It is universally acknowledged that GOURAUD'S Italians Medicated Soap is the most exquisite.
as well as the most useful compound ever invented for the removal of pustules, blotches, tan, freckles, smithurn, sallowness, chaps, cracks, cholotches, toughness, Sc., from the human skin. It is perfectly buoyant—can be used in hard of all water, and is likewise a delicious soap for sharing. GURAUD'S Pesulars Subtities have obtained a world-wide celebrity for their power in completely evaluating superflows hair. The Powers penerate to the roots of the hiair, thereby rendering it impussible for for the hair to grow again where they have be it applied. The most delicate akin is not injured by the application.
The preparations of Dr. FELLX GOURAUD can only be obtained genuine at his well-known depot, of Walker street, first store from Broativay.

Agent—76 Chesanut street, Philadelphia; Jordan, 2 Milk street, Boston't Carleton & Co., Lowell; Myers, New Haves, Bull, Hartford; Feirce, 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany; Backas & Bull, Troy; Tousey, Rochester.

N. B.—Beware of all Sugar-coated counterfeit Pills.

N. B.—Benoare of all Sugar-conted counterfelt Pills.

Who will doubt the efficacy of that great remedy, Folger's Oloscomism or All-Healing Balam. It is not pretended that it will raise the dead to life, but its success in Asthma. Incipient Communition, long continued Coughs, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, and the various diseases of the Lungs, for which it is recommended, has been unparalleled, and justly entities it to the name of the great remedy. It has been introduced but a short time to public notice, and its large sale shows the estimation in which it is held by those afflicted with disease, and requiring its effects. During the present month, those who are saffering under coughs, those who fear a fatal termination of disease, and those who are at loss for an effectual remedy, cannot do better than by making a trial of this. They may rest assured they will not be disappointed. For asle at 166 Nassan atreet, one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hays', 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

At Mrs. Hays', 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Medical Notice.—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will hereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of the paper.

Office and Consulting Rooms of the College, 30 Nassau to All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Herald must be paid to the only authorized Agents, Zieber & Co, 3, Ledger Building, Third street, near Chestnut. Terms—75 cents a month, including the Sunday paper; or 65 cents without it; delivered free of charge, in any part of Philadelphia. Single copies for sale as hore, daily, at 1 o'clock—Price 5 cents.

The WEEKLY HERALD is also for sale every Saturday moraing—Price 64 cents, or 33 per annum, delivered in any part of Philadelphia, free of postage.

F. All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, as soon as issued, wholesale and retail.

F. With the exception of one paper, the 'Herald' is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper, published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half-past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

Sunday, May II-6 P. M. The stock market during the past week has been unu

sually dull, and prices without any material alteration. There appears to be the greatest apathy on the part of operators and very little inclination to make transactious is exhibited. Prices have, without much doubt, nearly been much depressed, and every thing likely to reduce prices has been brought to bear upon them and—with the exception of a few speculative movements—a steady, gradual decline in all kinds of stocks has been experienced. The numerous rumors of war so long curren the internal political movements, and the course pursue by the banks of this city and State, have kept operators in a continual excitement, which has had a very injurious effect upon prices. The depression in the market has been to suit even the most rabid bear. Operators require great fluctuations in prices to make money: and an advancing market draws into the street the outside speculators, who give transactions a character the bro-kers themselves are unable to give. When the mar-ket is heavy the brokers have things all their own way. the outside speculator leave the street, and prices drop to a low point. When stocks begin to go down, every little thing has a very great influence on prices, and the slightest movement depresses the market. A speculative excitement on the contrary, spreads, rapidly and operators eagerly take stocks at prices five, ten, and fifteen per cent higher than when the feeling in the market was heavier. When Vicksburg Cank stock was selling at four and five per cent, very fehad nerve to touch it, but when it went up to ten and ele ven, the greatest anxiety existed to get hold of it. It is so with every other stock in the list, and it is only those who have capital and courage enough to come into the market, in times like the present, who make money. Every thing done in the stock market, in Wall street, is the result of some excitement, similar to that produced by similar movements in any sporting business. The feelings of operators must be roused, before they will enter into the spirit of the game with any kind of interest. The state of the money market has a very great influence on prices, but a combination of speculators for the purpose of get-ting up a corner in any fancy stock, can be as successfully made when capital is scarce as when it is abundant. We annex a comparative table, showing closing price

or stocks for the week ending the 4th inst., and quote ions for each day of the week just closed. Prices cur cent at the close of the market vesterday, were, in many instances, better than those ruling at the close of the